

Kullanım
Başlangıç Eğitimi

*Getting Started with Digital
Identifiers and
Credentials for Enterprise Architects &
Developers*

Michael Herman

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#indygsgea UKTAS/uktas2019 belgem.io

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Parallelspace Corporation
Alberta, CANADA



Trusted
Digital
Web

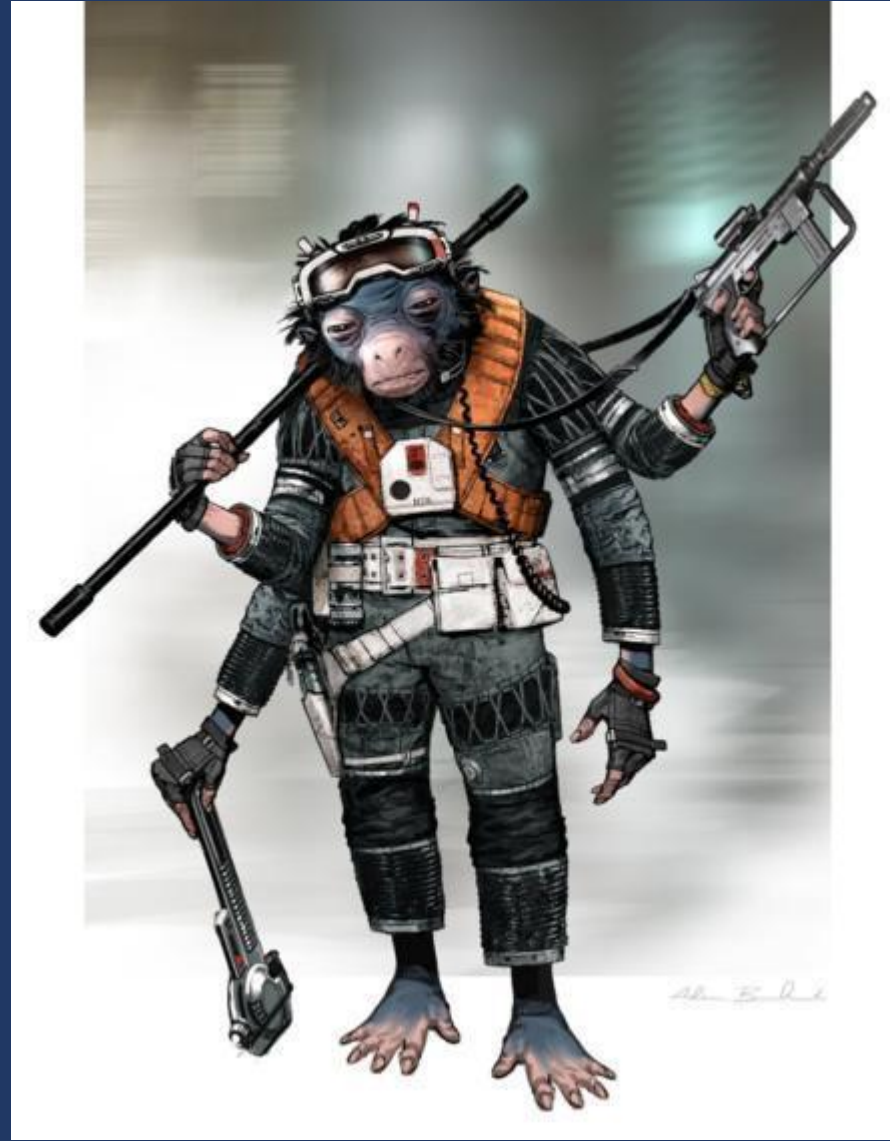


R

C

Left Rib

Although some days I feel like
this...





NEO dApp Competitions -USD\$500K in prizes

1st NEO Dev Competition
Nov. 20, 2017 - Mar. 31, 2018

NEO Microsoft

Java

Python

DAPPS COMPETITION

CITY OF ZION IS UNLOCKING THE SECOND

And we want you to get involved!

The City of Zion council is promoting a decentralized apps (dapps) competition to further elevate the NEO developer community.



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TRUSTED DIGITAL WEB

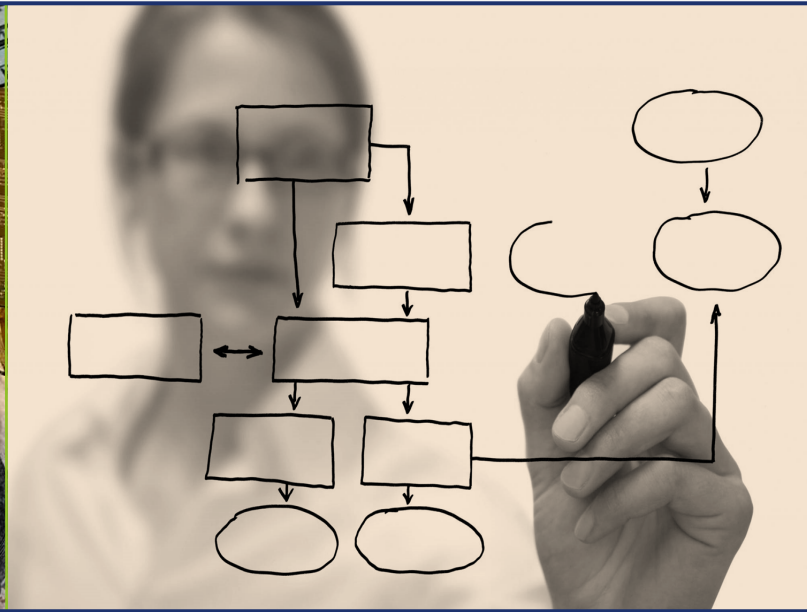


Trusted
Digital
Web

Fully Integrated Experience



Decentralized Currency
(cryptocurrency)



Decentralized Business
Apps
(business processes)

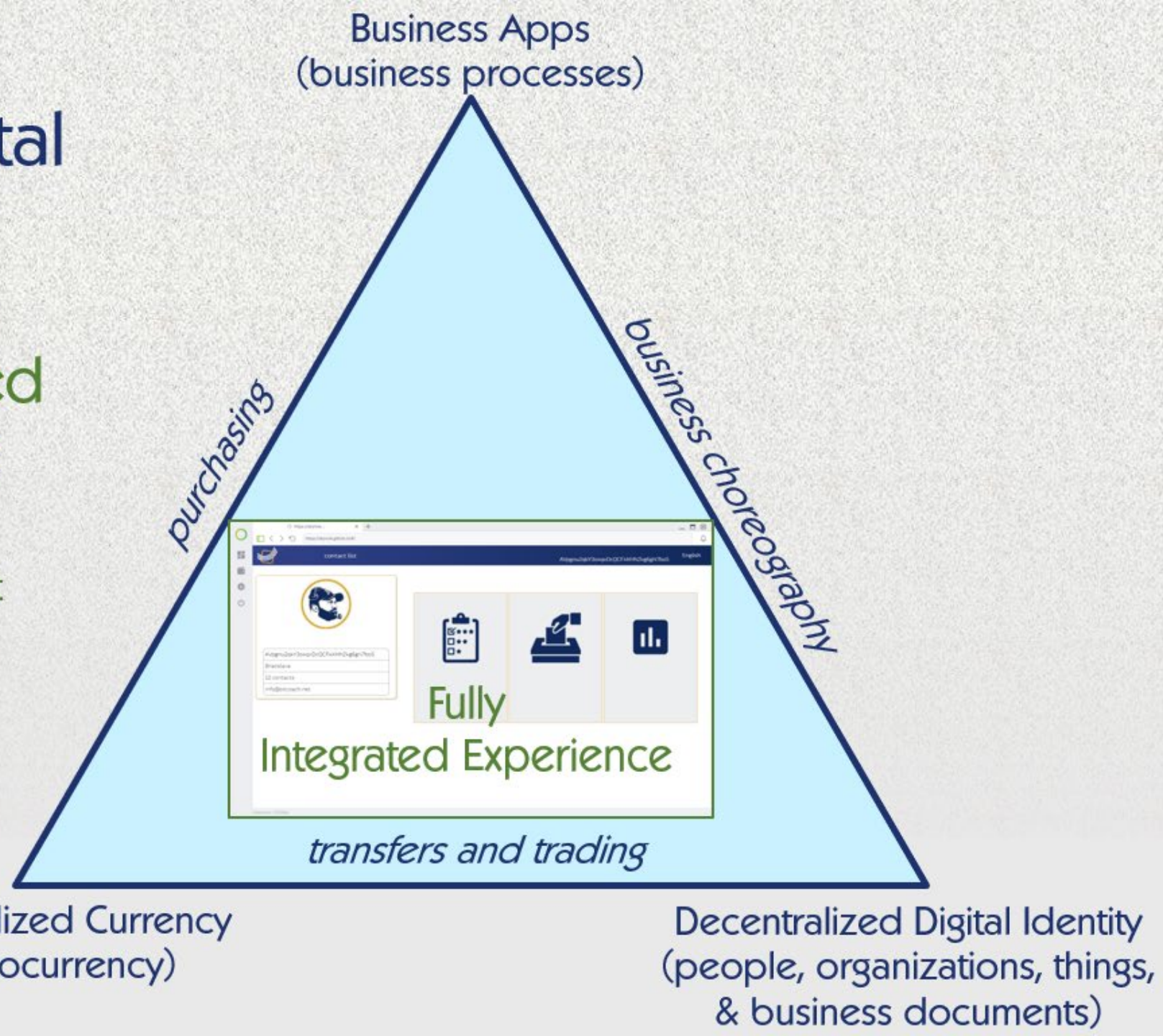


Decentralized Digital
Identity
(people, organizations,
things,
& business documents)

Trusted Digital
Web

Fully Integrated
Experience

Credit: nOS Project



Training Goals for Today

- Target audience
 - Blockchain Architects and Developers interesting in learning more about Digital Identity
 - “Making software easy to understand – any easy for you to explain to others”
- Level
 - Awareness and Basic Knowledge of Digital Identity concepts
- User Story
 - “Alice buys a car” explained in a way that makes sense for Enterprise Software Developers

Resources

- Can be found by searching Twitter for: **#indygsgea**

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Twitter search for the hashtag #indygsgea. The browser's address bar shows the URL: `twitter.com/search?q=%23indygsgea&src=typed_query`. The search results are filtered to the 'Top' tab. Two tweets are visible, both from Michael Herman (@mwherman2000) dated September 23. The first tweet is titled '#indygsgea Hyperledger Indy Getting Started Guide for Enterprise Developers: Walkthrough' and includes a link to a GitHub repository: `mwherman2000/indy-gsg-ea`. The second tweet is titled '#indygsgea Hyperledger Indy Getting Started Guide for Enterprise Developers: Setup Guide' and also includes the same GitHub link. On the right side of the page, there is a 'United States trends' section listing trending hashtags: **#ThisIsUs** (50.3K Tweets), **#SDLive** (34.2K Tweets), **#ImpeachTrump** (336K Tweets), and **#Empire** (22K Tweets). A news snippet for 'US news: Pelosi announces formal impeachment inquiry of Trump' is also visible.

Core Concepts

- Subjects
 - Real (or Virtual) Subjects
 - Personas
 - Digital Subject
- Digital Identities
 - Digital Identifiers (DIDs)
 - Digital Identities (Verifiable)
 - Credentials (Verifiable)
 - Claims
 - Profiles
 - Verifiable Subject

Subjects

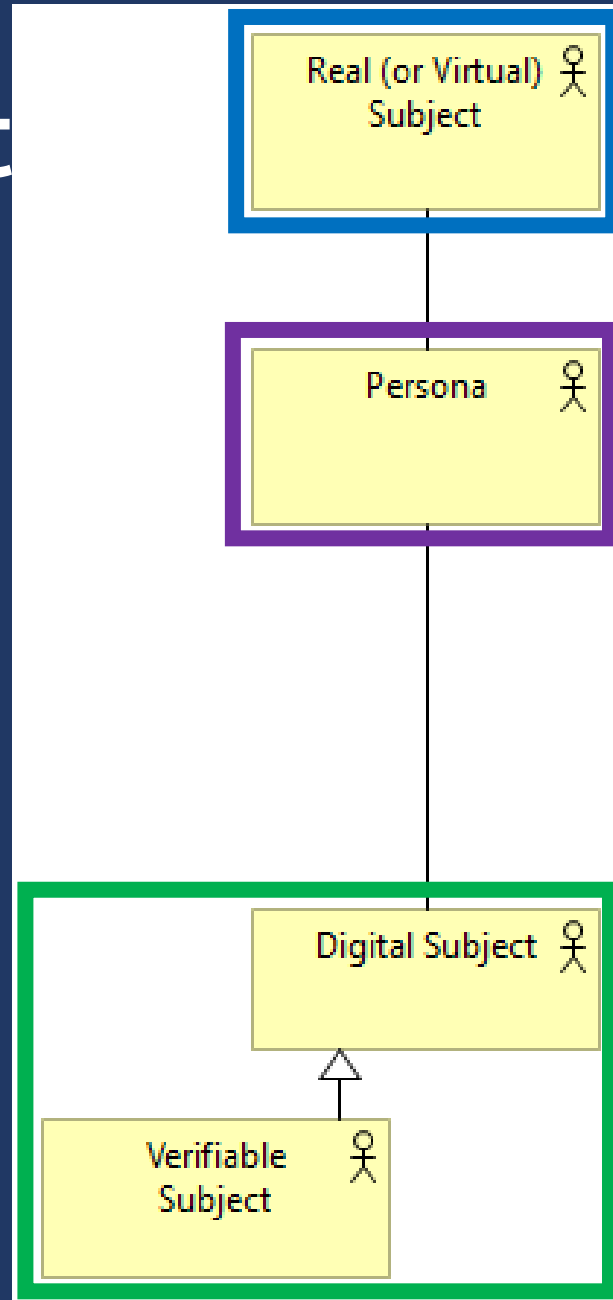
- Unique Subject

- A Unique Subject is any unique and specific non-fungible object in the Physical or Digital Universe
 - a person, a place, a thing, an organization, digital visual or audio composition, business document, photo of a piece of toast, etc.

- Digital Subject (Subject)

- A Digital Subject (aka Subject) is a unique digital representation of a Unique Subject
- More specifically, a particular Persona of a Unique Subject.

Subject



- Michael Herman
 - The Person
 - Self-Sovereign Blockchain Architect
 - Self-Sovereign Blockchain Developer
 - Alberta Canada Cattle Rancher
 - Father
-
- Farm Producer (Rancher) in Alberta, Canada
 - Issued a Alberta Farm Fuel

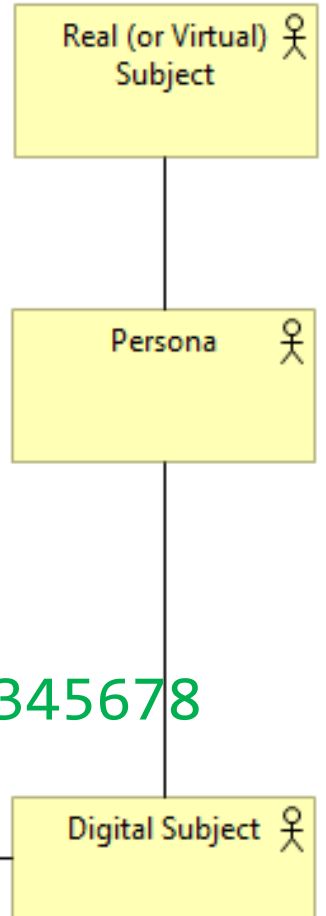
Digital Identifiers (DIDs)

1. Start with did:
2. Followed by 1 or more DID Method labels
3. Followed by a Method-defined unique identifier string

Example: did:neonation:123-456-789

Example: did:usergroups:developers:abc12345678

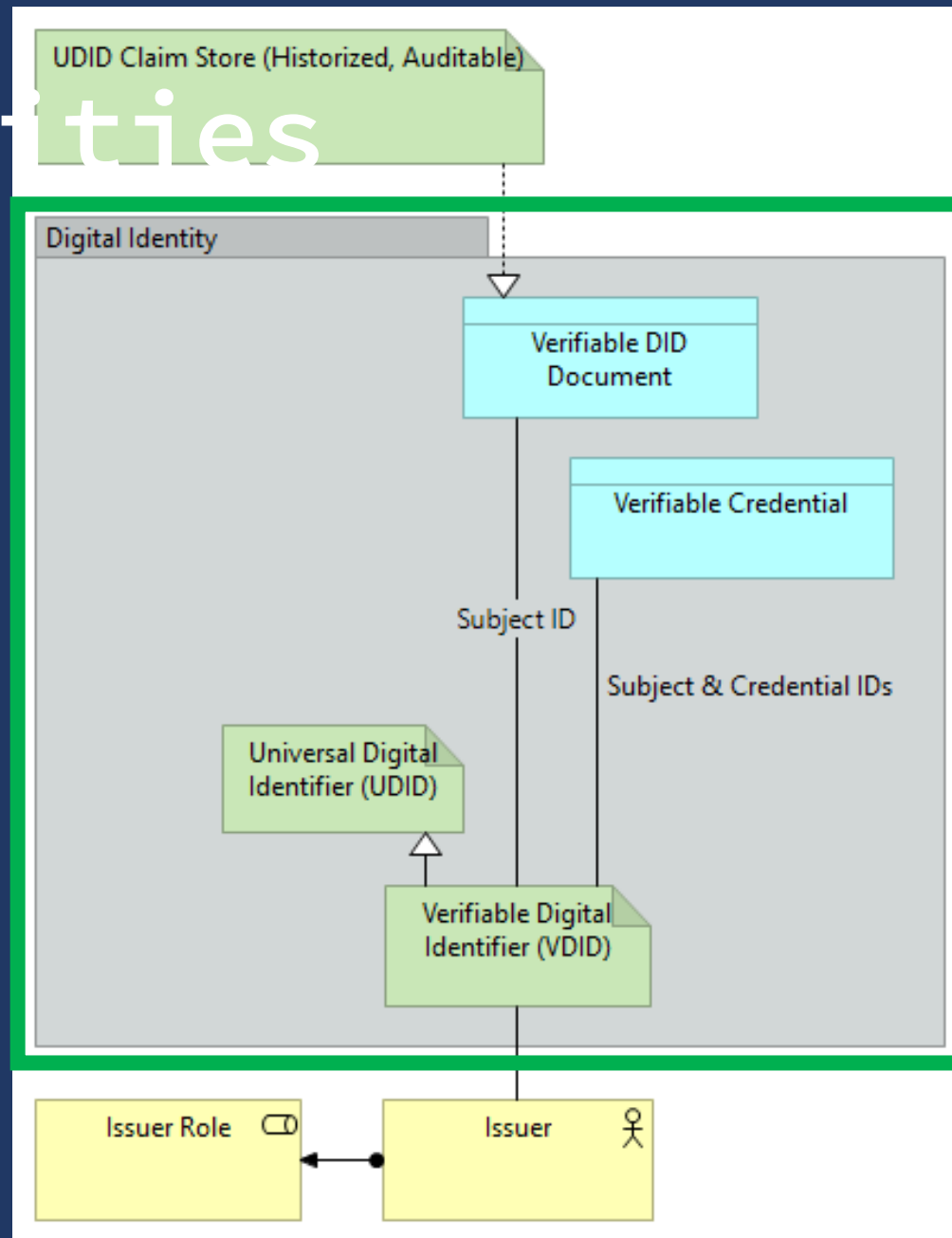
Universal Digital Identifier (UDID)



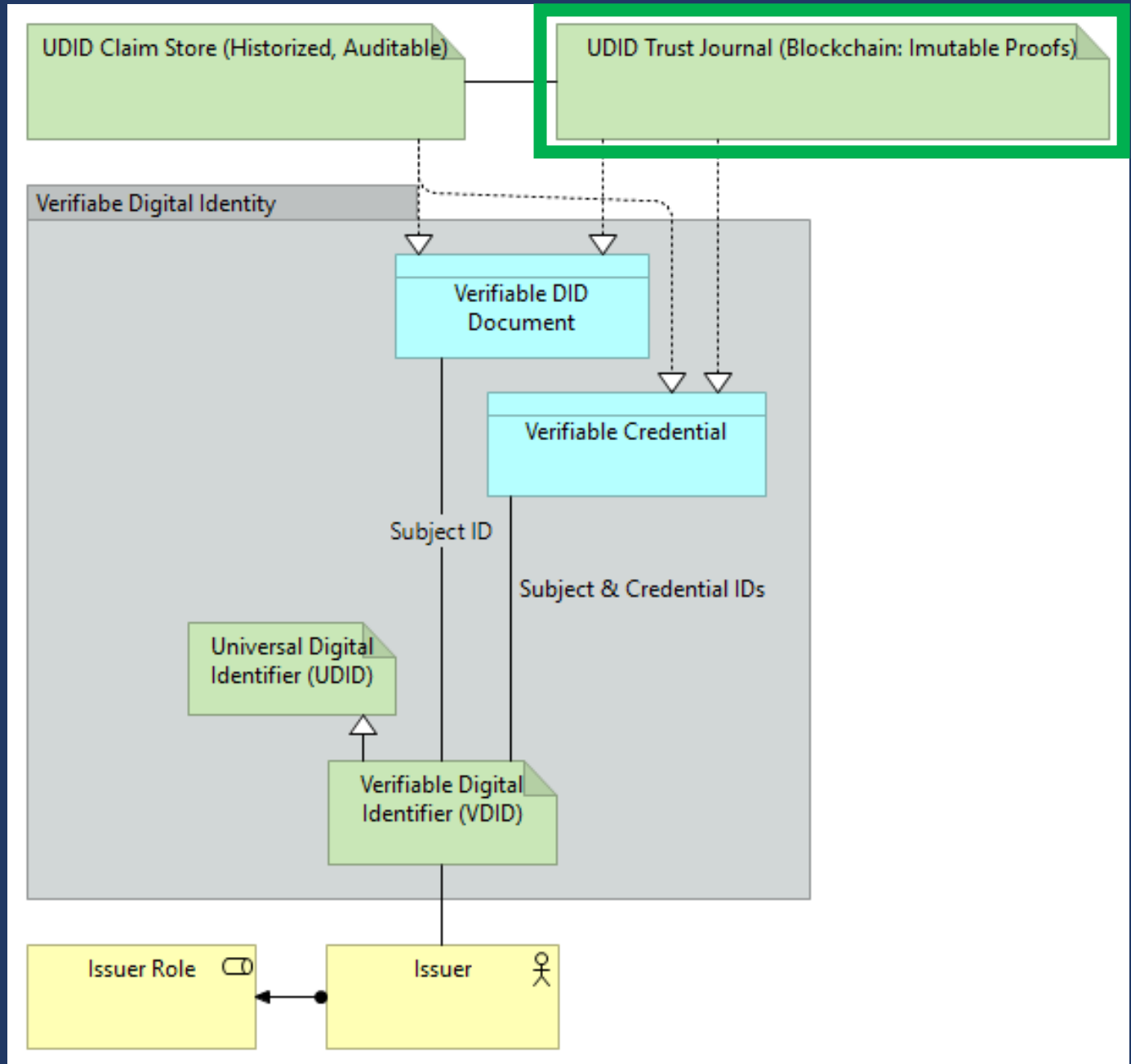
Digital Identities

- A Digital Identity is a set of Claims made by one Digital Subject about itself or another Digital Subject [The Laws Of Identity]
 - A Digital Identity is associated with one or more Digital Identifiers (DIDs).
- A Claim is any data associated with a Digital Identity by way of a DID
 - A Claim is a name-value pair representing a datum associated with a DID
 - Preferably, Claim data and the Claims' relationships to a Digital Identity are represented (persisted) in a manner that is:
 - immutable, auditable, verifiable, historized, and permanent

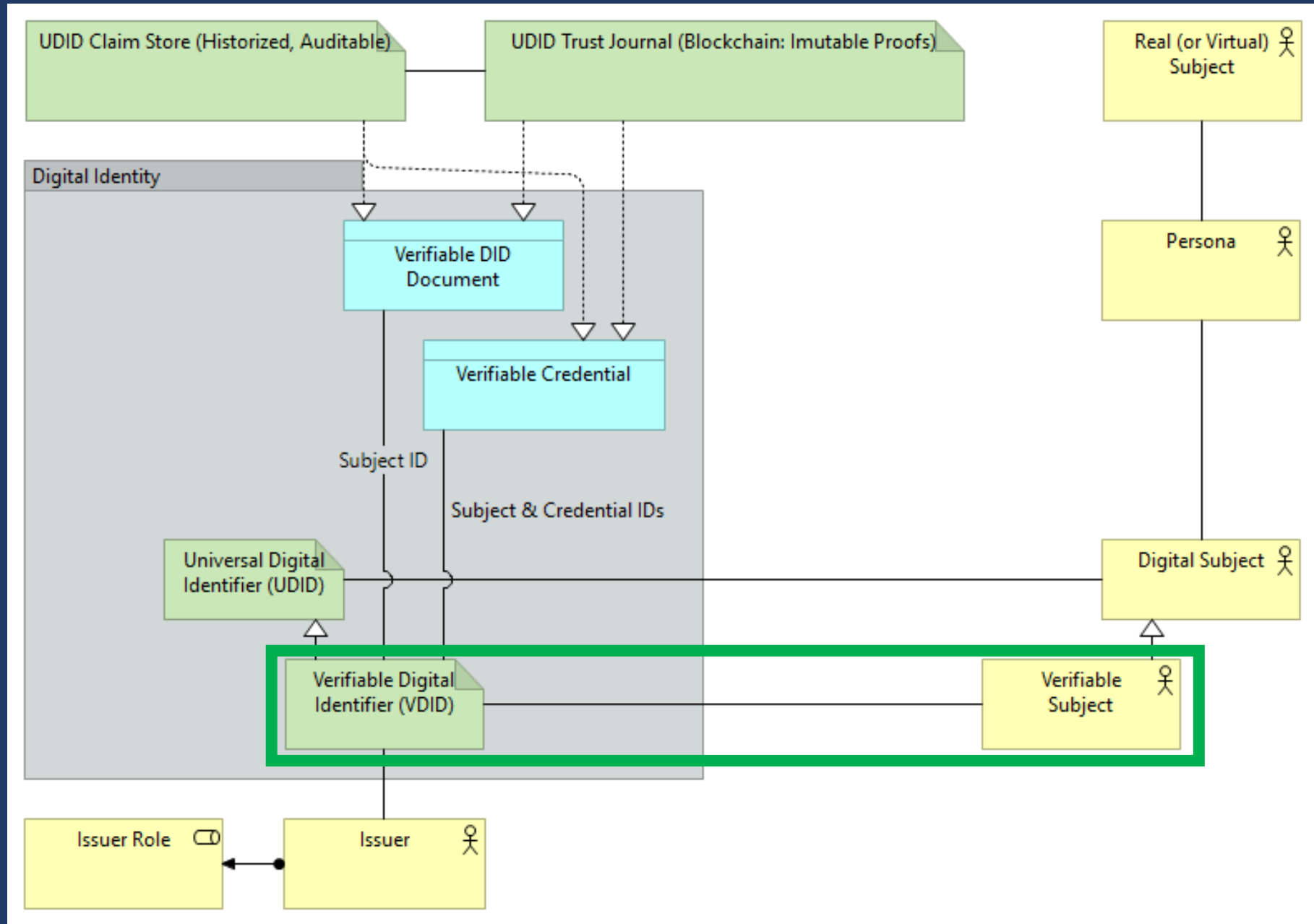
Digital Identities



Verifiable Digital Identities



Verifiable Subject

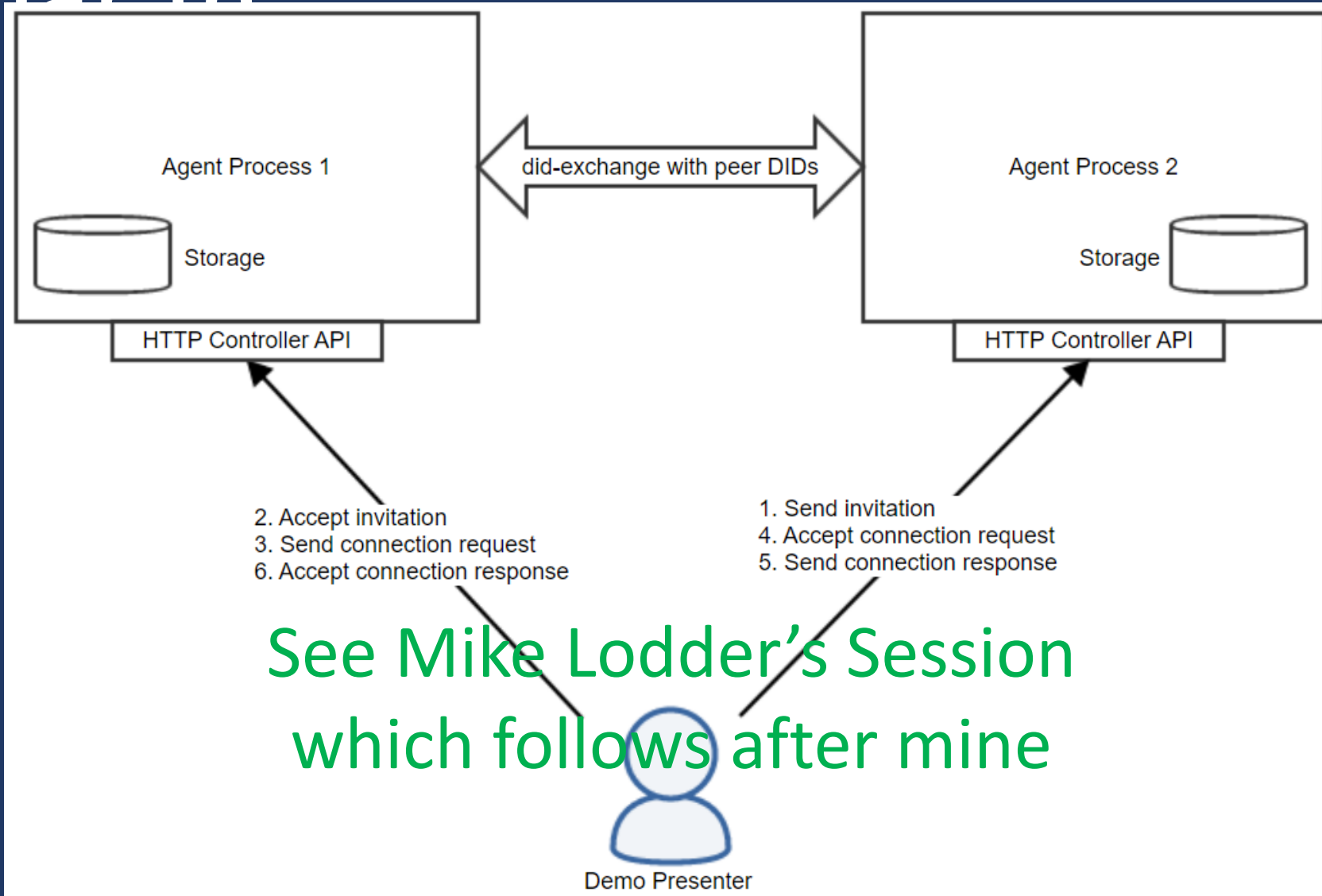


Credit: Lunch with Marc Anibaldi / Toronto

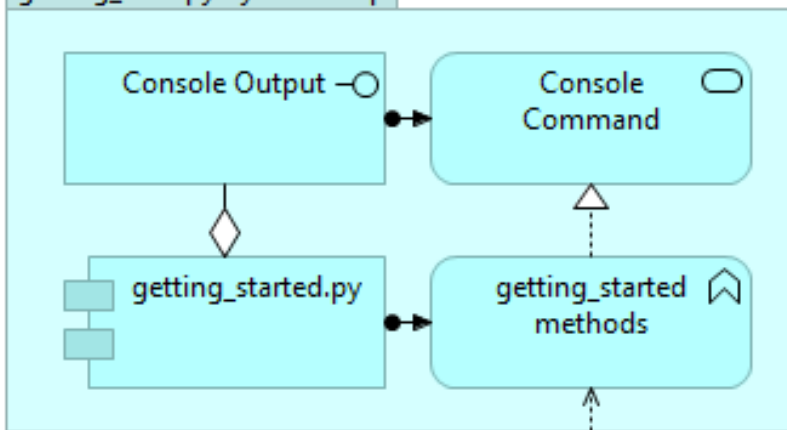


Hyperledger Indy Getting Started Guide for Enterprise Architects and Developers

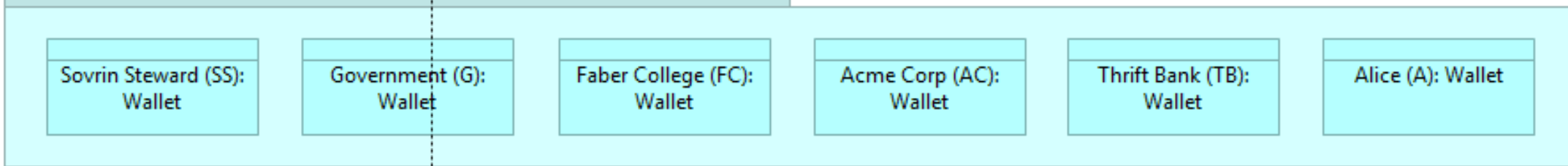
Normal Indy-Aries Demo/Training Scenario



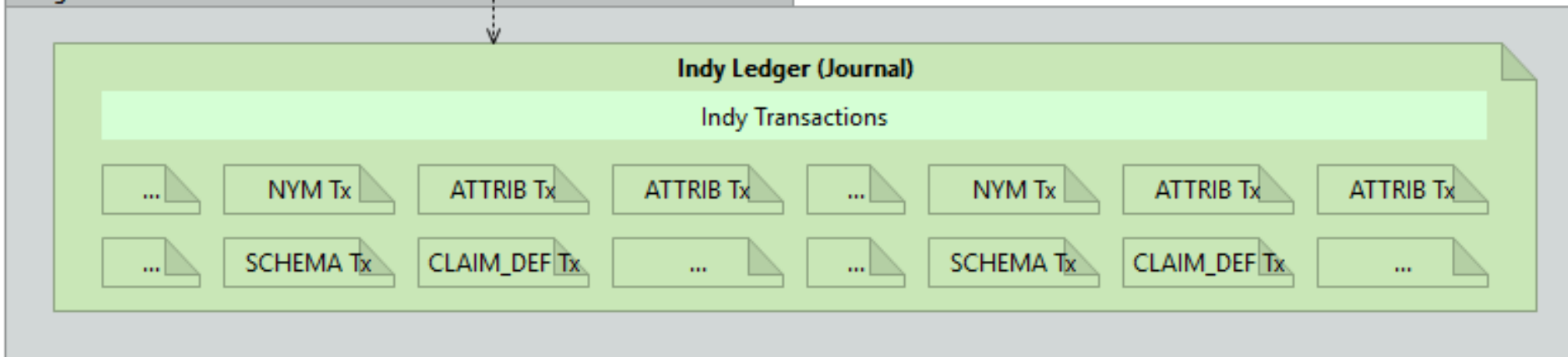
getting_start.py Python Script



Wallets



Ledger



#indygsg

HyperLedger Indy Getting Started Guide for Enterprise Architects and Developers (INDY GSG-EA)

Abstract

The *HyperLedger Indy Getting Started Guide for Enterprise Architects and Developers (INDY GSG-EA)* documents an end-to-end framework for analysing a business problem such as the *Alice Buys a Car* user story; then undertaking the design and implementation of an executable self-sovereign identity (SSI) solution that meets the requirements of this (or any similar purchasing) user story. This guide also introduces the use of several enterprise architecture concepts into the new world of SSI application analysis, design, and implementation. To achieve this goal, the guide uses the ArchiMate visual modeling language standard and the Archi open source, enterprise modeling tool for analysis and design. The implementation is a simple Python script. Architects and developers who are new to the HyperLedger Indy SSI software platform (Indy platform) and the Sovrin SSI governance framework (Sovrin framework) will gain significant new knowledge and understanding about the design and implementation of SSI solutions using the approach documented in this guide.

Table of Contents

- [HyperLedger Indy Getting Started Guide for Enterprise Architects and Developers \(INDY GSG-EA\)](#)
 - [Abstract](#)
 - [Table of Contents](#)
 - [Acknowledgements](#)
 - [Scenario: Alice Buys a Car](#)

#indygsggea Windows Setup Guide

The steps below have been tested with Windows 10 Professional but the following previous caveat still applies: Your mileage may vary on Windows and will be tougher to work with, continue at your own risk.

Alternatively, if you've not been able to get docker setup on windows, **Use the in-browser setup instead.**

Assumptions

1. You want to clone (download) the `indy-dev` project into a folder called `c:\INDY\indy-dev`. If you prefer a top-level folder that is different from `c:\INDY`, this is a safe and easy change to make.
2. Docker Desktop for Windows 10 Version 2.0.0.0-win81 (29211) or greater is installed on your Windows 10 computer.
3. Docker Desktop is configured to use Linux containers (and not Windows containers).
4. The following steps do not assume or require that you have installed the Windows 10 Linux subsystem feature installed on your Windows 10 computer.
5. The following steps assume you have used the Docker Desktop app to share your C: (or alternate drive partition) with a Linux container.
 - Start the Docker Desktop app by clicking the Docker icon in the Task Bar System Tray.
 - Click `Settings`
 - Select `Shared Drives`
 - Select `c:` (or an alternate drive)
 - Click `Apply`
 - When prompted, enter your local Windows 10 login credentials to enable Docker to create a shared drive.

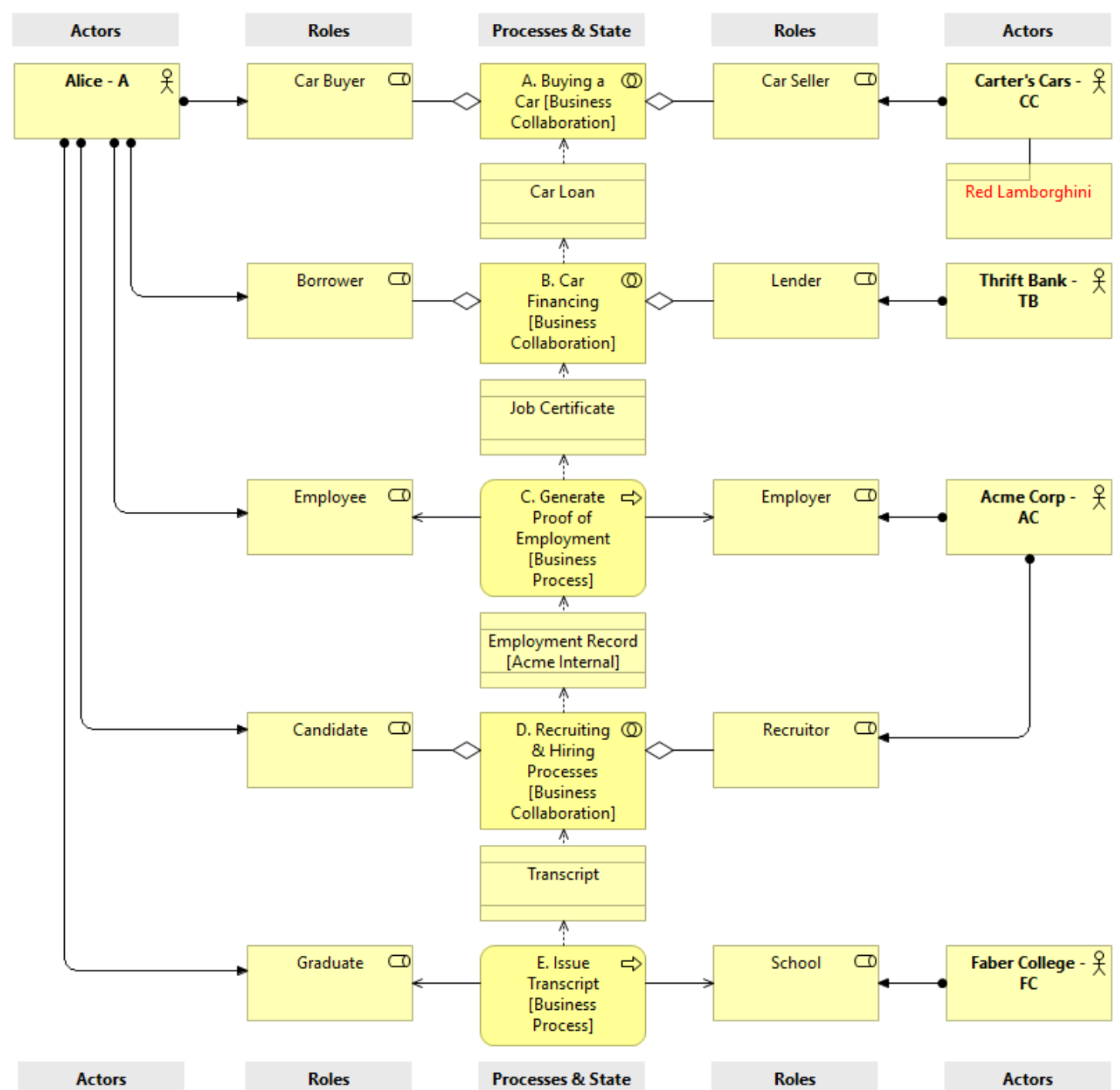
INDY-GSG-EA User Story: Four

Use Cases

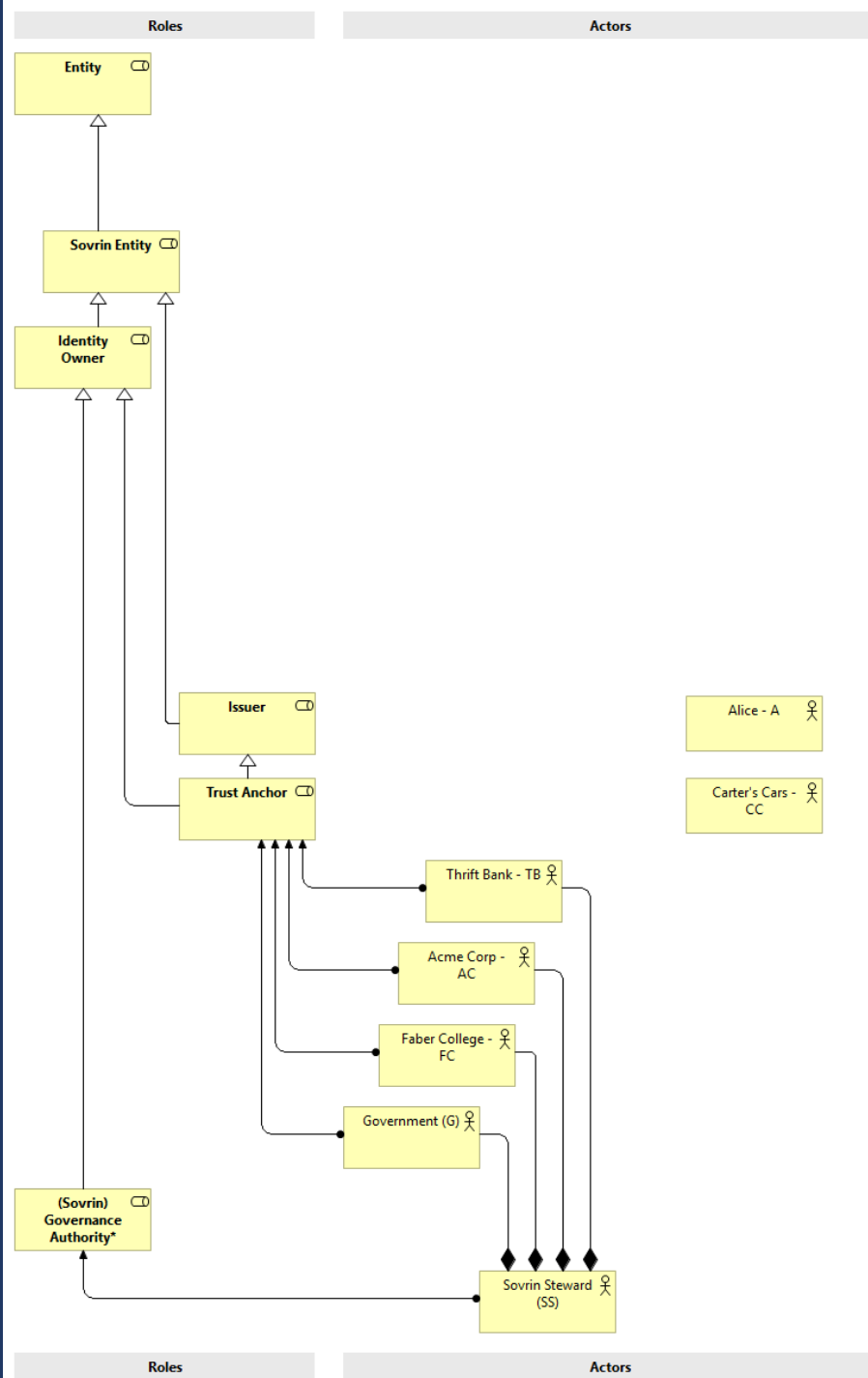
1. Alice wants to buy a car - a bright red Lamborghini® - from Carter's Cars.
2. To purchase the car from Carter's Cars, Alice needs to take out a loan from Thrift Bank for the entire purchase price.
3. To get the loan from Thrift Bank, Alice needs to find a job (Alice is currently unemployed) and present a job certificate from her employer to Thrift Bank verifying her employment, salary level, length of service, etc.
4. To find a job, Alice applies as a candidate for a position at Acme Corp. To apply for a job at Acme Corp, Alice needs to include a verifiable copy of her transcript from Faber

Workflow

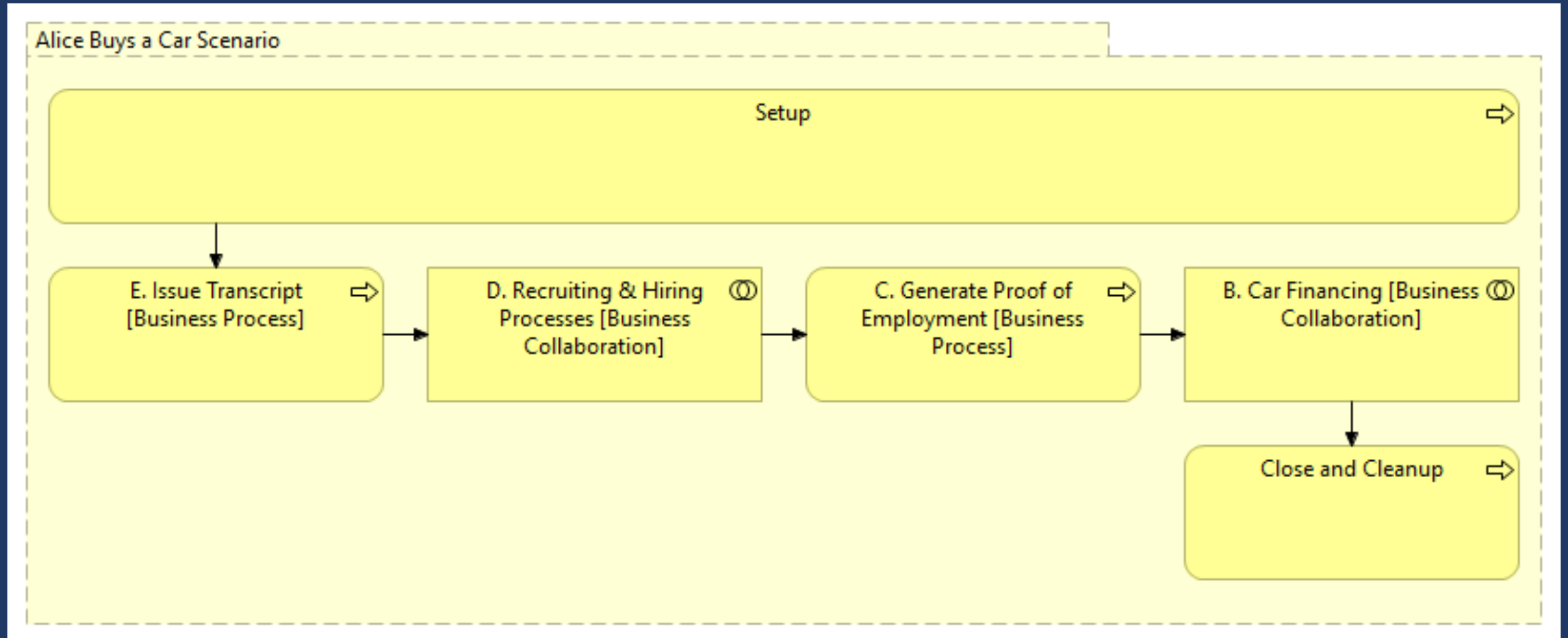
1. Actors
2. Business Roles
3. Processes and Subprocesses
4. State (Artifacts)
 - Business documents represents a “credentials”



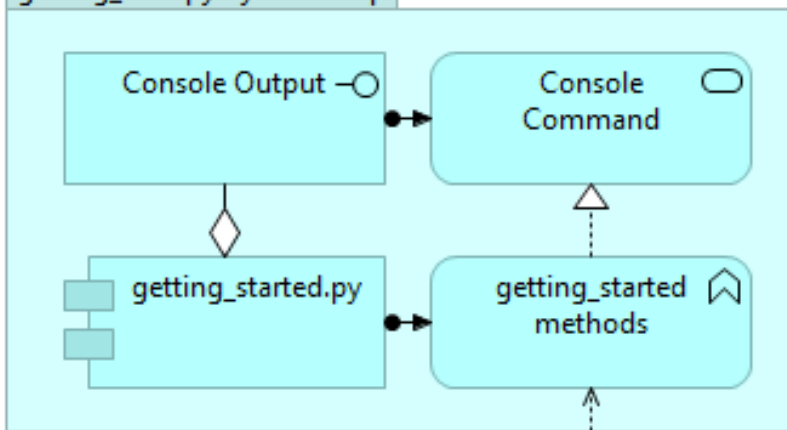
Actors



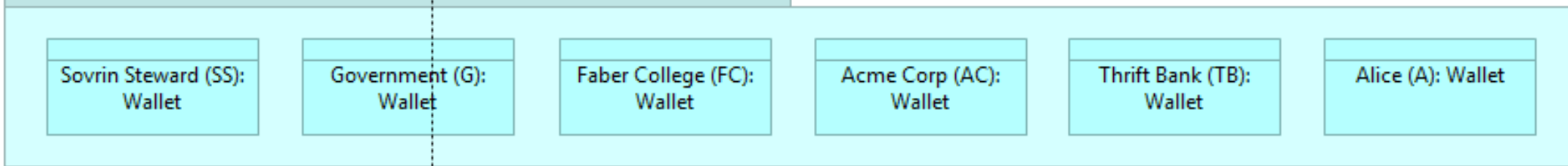
Business Process Analysis



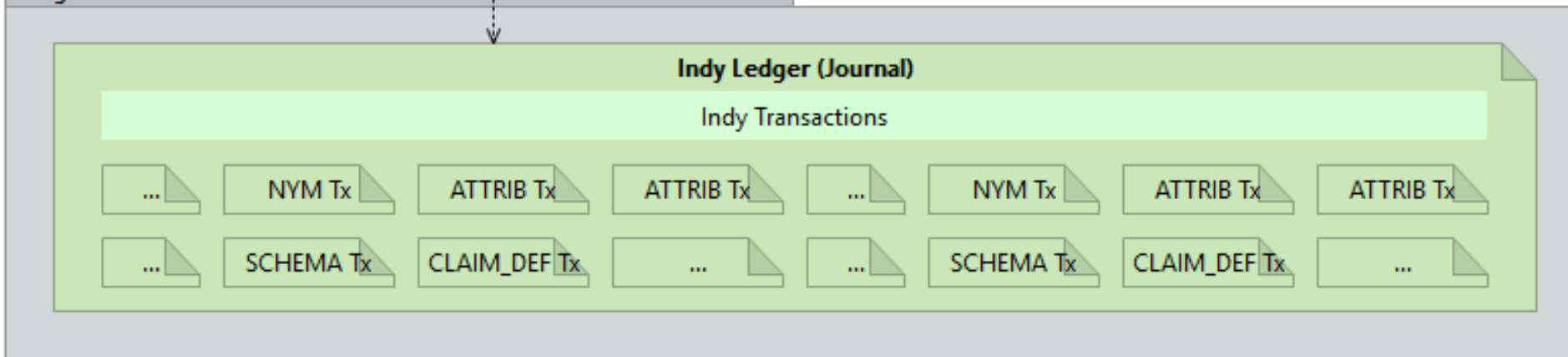
getting_start.py Python Script



Wallets



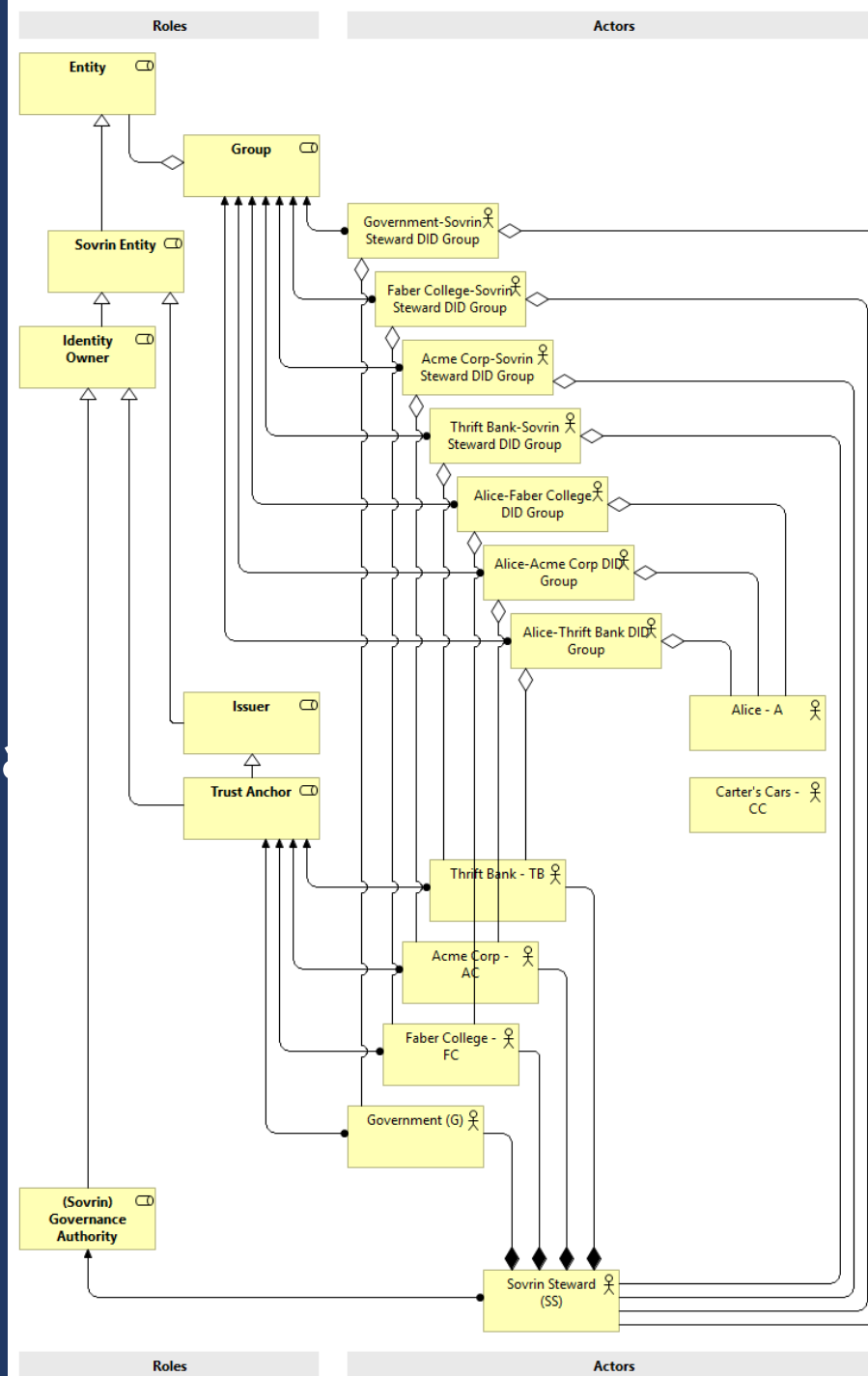
Ledger



Data Model

- Roles
- Groups
- Actors

Based on Sovrin Glossary



Sovrin Glossary and Sovrin ARM (#indygsgea)

SOVRIN-ARM

https://mwherman2000.github.io/sovrin-arm/

Apps Bookmarks STRAT SharePoint Service Canada ITIL Event Hubs PowerShell Samples Kanban JSON2SQL Connected Car Architects Other bookmarks

SOVRIN-ARM About

Model Tree

- Application
 - Technology & Physical
 - Motivation
 - Implementation & Migration
 - Other
 - Relations
- Views
 - ROLES: All Roles Viewpoint
 - ROLES: Core Functional Roles Viewpoint
 - Viewpoint
 - SGF: Core Governance Framework Viewpoint

ROLES: Core Functional Roles Viewpoint (No Viewpoint)

Sovrin Entity (Business Role)

Documentation Properties

Sovrin Entity
A classification of an Entity that is described by Sovrin Identity Data including at least one Sovrin DID. A Sovrin Entity must be either an Identity Owner or a Thing. A Sovrin Entity may play the role of the Subject, Issuer, Holder, Prover, and/or Verifier of a Credential. Mutually

Walkthrough

https://github.com/mwherman2000/indy-gsg-ea/blob/master/python/doc/getting_started-enterprise.md

Indy Getting Started Guide for Enterprise Architects and Developers (INDY GSG-EA) Value Add

- Tested setup and execution process
- Four highly-correlated artifacts
 1. getting_started-numbered.py Script
 2. Numbered Trace File
 3. Communication Diagrams
 4. Getting Started Guide (INDY GSG-EA)



Setup 1/2

createimages.bat ●

scripts ▸ createimages.bat

```
1  rmdir c:\INDY\indy-indy_dev
2  mkdir c:\INDY
3  c:
4  cd c:\INDY
5  rm indy-dev -r -f
6  rem git clone https://github.com/kdenhartog/indy-dev.git
7  git clone https://github.com/mwherman2000/indy-dev.git
8  echo Press Enter to continue
9  pause
10
11 cd indy-dev
12 docker build -f indy-pool.dockerfile -t indy_pool .
13 docker build -f indy-dev.dockerfile -t indy_dev .
14 docker images
15 echo Press Enter to continue
16 pause
```

Setup 2/2

restartenv.bat ●

scripts ▶ restartenv.bat

```
1 docker run -itd --net=host -p 127.0.0.1:9701-9708:9701-9708 indy_pool
2 docker run -it --net=host -p 127.0.0.1:8080:8080 -v C:/INDY/indy-dev:/indy-dev indy_dev
3 echo Press Enter to continue
4 pause
```

Running the script

```
> indy@linuxkit-00155d003001: /indy-dev/python
```

```
indy@linuxkit-00155d003001:/indy-dev/python$ cd /
```

```
indy@linuxkit-00155d003001:/$ cd indy-dev
```

```
indy@linuxkit-00155d003001:/indy-dev$ cd python
```

```
indy@linuxkit-00155d003001:/indy-dev/python$ ls
```

```
doc  getting_started-numbered.py  getting_started-verbose.py  getting_started.py  how-tos  src
```

```
indy@linuxkit-00155d003001:/indy-dev/python$ python3 getting_started-number.py
```



```
indy@linuxkit-00155d003001: /indy-dev/python
```

```
indy@linuxkit-00155d003001:/indy-dev/python$ python3 getting_started-numbered.py
INFO: __main__:0.0.0 Getting started -> started
INFO: __main__:0.0.1 Open Pool Ledger: pool1
{"genesis_txn": "/home/indy/.indy_client/pool/pool1.txn"}
INFO: __main__:=====
INFO: __main__:1.0.0 == Getting Trust Anchor credentials for Faber, Acme, Thrift and Government ==
INFO: __main__:-----
INFO: __main__:1.0.1 "Sovrin Steward" -> Create wallet
INFO: __main__:1.0.2 "Sovrin Steward" -> Create and store in Wallet DID from seed
INFO: __main__:=====
INFO: __main__:1.1.0 == Getting Trust Anchor credentials - Government Onboarding ==
INFO: __main__:-----
INFO: __main__:1.1.1 "Sovrin Steward" -> Create and store in Wallet "Sovrin Steward Government" DID (from to)
INFO: __main__:1.1.2 "Sovrin Steward" -> Send Nym to Ledger for "Sovrin Steward Government" DID (from to)
INFO: __main__:1.1.3 "Sovrin Steward" -> Send connection request to Government with "Sovrin Steward Government" DID
INFO: __main__:1.1.4 "Government" -> Create wallet
INFO: __main__:1.1.5 "Government" -> Create and store in Wallet "Government Sovrin Steward" DID (to from)
INFO: __main__:1.1.6 "Government" -> Get key for did from "Sovrin Steward" connection request
INFO: __main__:1.1.7 "Government" -> Anoncrypt connection response for "Sovrin Steward" with "Government Sovrin Stew
INFO: __main__:1.1.8 "Government" -> Send anoncrypt connection response to "Sovrin Steward" (simulated)
INFO: __main__:1.1.9 "Sovrin Steward" -> Anondecrypt connection response from "Government"
INFO: __main__:1.1.10 "Sovrin Steward" -> Authenticates "Government" by comparing Nonces
INFO: __main__:1.1.11 "Sovrin Steward" -> Send Nym to Ledger for "Government Sovrin Steward" DID (to from)
INFO: __main__:=====
INFO: __main__:1.1.0 == Getting Trust Anchor credentials - Government getting Verinym ==
INFO: __main__:-----
INFO: __main__:1.1.12 "Government" -> Create and store in Wallet "Government" new DID
INFO: __main__:1.1.13 "Government" -> Authcrypt "Government DID info" for "Sovrin Steward"
INFO: __main__:1.1.14 "Government" -> Send authcrypted "Government DID info" to Sovrin Steward (simulated)
INFO: __main__:1.1.15 "Sovrin Steward" -> Authdecrypted "Government DID info" from Government
INFO: __main__:1.1.16 "Sovrin Steward" -> Authenticate Government by comparing Verkeys
INFO: __main__:1.1.17 "Sovrin Steward" -> Send Nym to Ledger for "Government DID" with TRUST_ANCHOR Role
INFO: __main__:=====
INFO: __main__:1.2.0 == Getting Trust Anchor credentials - Faber Onboarding ==
INFO: __main__:-----
INFO: __main__:1.2.1 "Sovrin Steward" -> Create and store in Wallet "Sovrin Steward Faber" DID (from to)
INFO: __main__:1.2.2 "Sovrin Steward" -> Send Nym to Ledger for "Sovrin Steward Faber" DID (from to)
INFO: __main__:1.2.3 "Sovrin Steward" -> Send connection request to Faber with "Sovrin Steward Faber" DID and Nonce
INFO: __main__:1.2.4 "Faber" -> Create wallet
INFO: __main__:1.2.5 "Faber" -> Create and store in Wallet "Faber Sovrin Steward" DID (to from)
INFO: __main__:1.2.6 "Faber" -> Get key for did from "Sovrin Steward" connection request
INFO: __main__:1.2.7 "Faber" -> Anoncrypt connection response for "Sovrin Steward" with "Faber Sovrin Steward" DID,
INFO: __main__:1.2.8 "Faber" -> Send anoncrypt connection response to "Sovrin Steward" (simulated)
INFO: __main__:1.2.9 "Sovrin Steward" -> Anondecrypt connection response from "Faber"
INFO: __main__:1.2.10 "Sovrin Steward" -> Authenticates "Faber" by comparing Nonces
```

```
indy@linuxkit-00155d003001: /indy-dev/python
```

```
INFO: __main__:5.2.1 "Thrift" -> Create "Loan-Application-Basic" Proof Request
INFO: __main__:5.2.2 "Thrift" -> Get key for Alice did
INFO: __main__:5.2.3 "Thrift" -> Authcrypt "Loan-Application-Basic" Proof Request for Alice
INFO: __main__:5.2.4 "Thrift" -> Send authcrypted "Loan-Application-Basic" Proof Request to Alice (simulated)
INFO: __main__:5.2.5 "Alice" -> Authdecrypt "Loan-Application-Basic" Proof Request from Thrift
INFO: __main__:5.2.6 "Alice" -> Get credentials for "Loan-Application-Basic" Proof Request
INFO: __main__:5.2.7 "Alice" -> Get Schema from Ledger
INFO: __main__:5.2.8 "Alice" -> Get Claim Definition from Ledger
INFO: __main__:5.2.9 "Alice" -> Create "Loan-Application-Basic" Proof
INFO: __main__:5.2.10 "Alice" -> Authcrypt "Loan-Application-Basic" Proof for Thrift
INFO: __main__:5.2.11 "Alice" -> Send authcrypted "Loan-Application-Basic" Proof to Thrift (simulated)
INFO: __main__:5.2.12 "Thrift" -> Authdecrypt "Loan-Application-Basic" Proof from Alice
INFO: __main__:5.2.13.1 "Thrift" -> Get Schemas, Credential Definitions and Revocation Registries from Ledger re
INFO: __main__:5.2.14 "Thrift" -> Get Schema from Ledger
INFO: __main__:5.2.15 "Thrift" -> Get Claim Definition from Ledger
INFO: __main__:5.2.16 "Thrift" -> Verify "Loan-Application-Basic" Proof from Alice
INFO: __main__:=====
INFO: __main__:5.3.0 == Apply for the loan with Thrift - Transcript and Job-Certificate proving ==
INFO: __main__:-----
INFO: __main__:5.3.1 "Thrift" -> Create "Loan-Application-KYC" Proof Request
INFO: __main__:5.3.2 "Thrift" -> Get key for Alice did
INFO: __main__:5.3.3 "Thrift" -> Authcrypt "Loan-Application-KYC" Proof Request for Alice
INFO: __main__:5.3.4 "Thrift" -> Send authcrypted "Loan-Application-KYC" Proof Request to Alice (simulated)
INFO: __main__:5.3.5 "Alice" -> Authdecrypt "Loan-Application-KYC" Proof Request from Thrift
INFO: __main__:5.3.6 "Alice" -> Get credentials for "Loan-Application-KYC" Proof Request
INFO: __main__:5.3.7 "Alice" -> Get Schema from Ledger
INFO: __main__:5.3.8 "Alice" -> Get Claim Definition from Ledger
INFO: __main__:5.3.9 "Alice" -> Create "Loan-Application-KYC" Proof
INFO: __main__:5.3.10 "Alice" -> Authcrypt "Loan-Application-KYC" Proof for Thrift
INFO: __main__:5.3.11 "Alice" -> Send authcrypted "Loan-Application-KYC" Proof to Thrift (simulated)
INFO: __main__:5.3.12 "Thrift" -> Authdecrypt "Loan-Application-KYC" Proof from Alice
INFO: __main__:5.3.13.1 "Thrift" -> Get Schemas, Credential Definitions and Revocation Registries from Ledger r
INFO: __main__:5.3.14 "Thrift" -> Get Schema from Ledger
INFO: __main__:5.3.15 "Thrift" -> Get Claim Definition from Ledger
INFO: __main__:5.3.16 "Thrift" -> Verify "Loan-Application-KYC" Proof from Alice
INFO: __main__:=====
INFO: __main__:6.0.1 "Sovrin Steward" -> Close and Delete wallet
INFO: __main__:6.0.2 "Government" -> Close and Delete wallet
INFO: __main__:6.0.3 "Faber" -> Close and Delete wallet
INFO: __main__:6.0.4 "Acme" -> Close and Delete wallet
INFO: __main__:6.0.5 "Thrift" -> Close and Delete wallet
INFO: __main__:6.0.6 "Alice" -> Close and Delete wallet
INFO: __main__:6.0.7 Close and Delete pool
INFO: __main__:6.0.8 Getting started -> done
indy@linuxkit-00155d003001: /indy-dev/python$
```

Let's look at the walkthrough on GitHub

#indygsgea

[https://github.com/mwherman2000/indy-gsg-
ea/blob/master/python/doc/getting_started-enterprise.md](https://github.com/mwherman2000/indy-gsg-
ea/blob/master/python/doc/getting_started-enterprise.md)

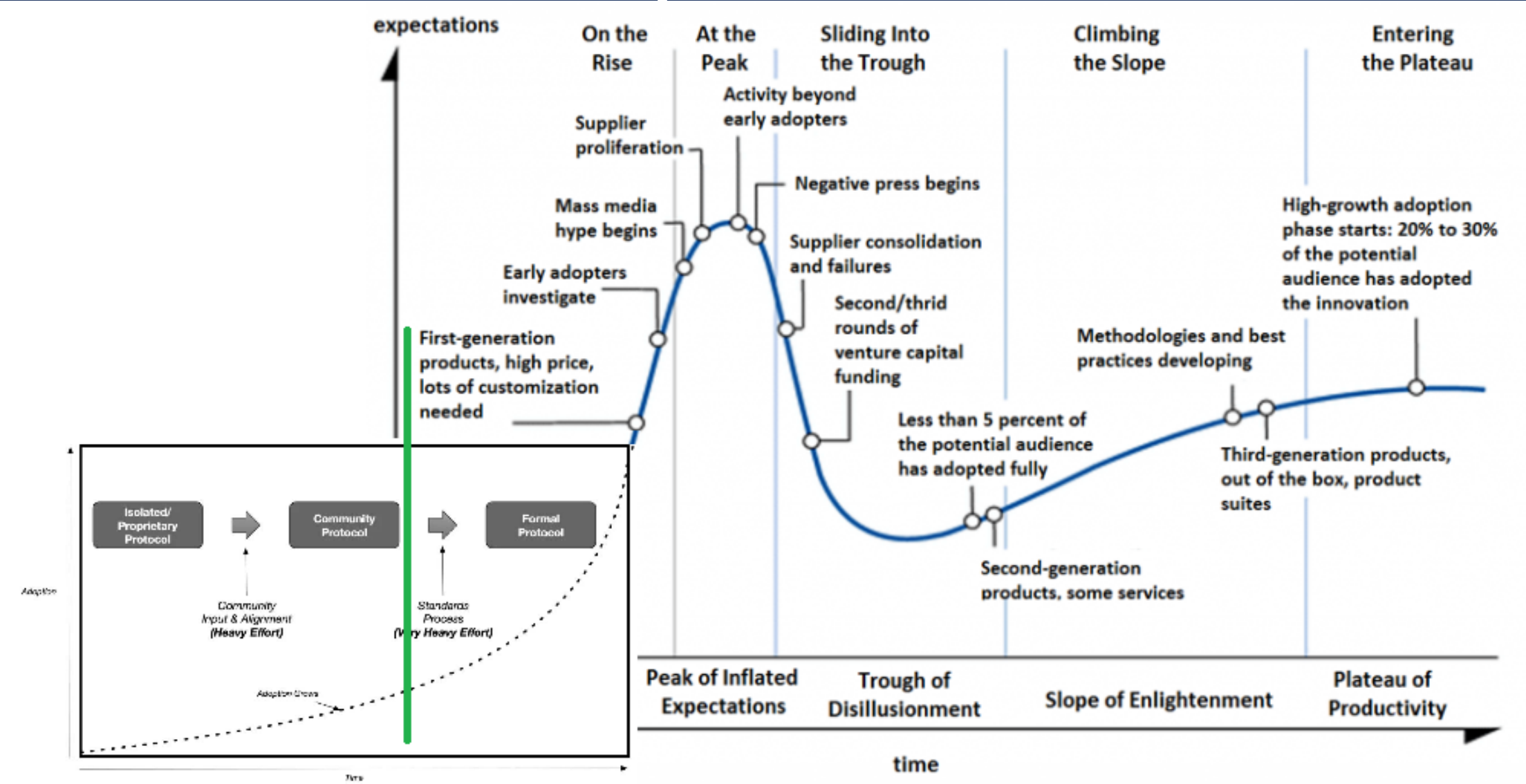
Next Steps

- Come to Mike Lodder's session
 - Hyperledger Aries
 - Aries Agent
 - Agent-to-Agent Communications
 - State-of-the-art Verified Credentials
 - And more

Final Note

- We're still in the very early market in relation to the use and application of blockchain technology ..especially as it relates to digital identity
- While there are a number of leading specifications, implementations, and governance frameworks in the market today, I don't believe they are close to becoming "the industry standard". They are too new, too unproven, too risky.
- Consider other technologies that are already pervasive on the Internet, in your data centers, and in the Cloud

Final Note: Adoption





BİLGEM
UEKAE

BLOKZİNCİR
Araştırma Laboratuvarı

2. Ulusal

BLOKZİNCİR ÇALIŞTAYI

BILGEM-BW2019

25-26
EYLÜL



TÜBİTAK
BİLGEM

• Sertifikalı Eğitimler • Standlar • Tematik bildiriler



Dr. Phillip J. Windley



Prof. Dr. David Chadwick



Mike Lodder



Mike Lodder

Detaylı bilgi ve bildiri göndermek için

Son Bildiri Gönderimi
16 Ağustos 2019

<https://blokzincir.bilgem.tubitak.gov.tr> <https://easychair.org/cfp/BILGEM-BW2019>

#BILGEM-BW2019 #blokzincircalistayi #blockchainworkshopTR



BİLGEM
UEKAE

BLOCKCHAIN
Research Laboratory

2nd National

BLOCKCHAIN WORKSHOP

BILGEM-BW2019

25-26
SEP



TÜBİTAK
BİLGEM

• Certified Trainings • EXPO • Thematic Papers



Dr. Phillip J. Windley



Prof. Dr. David Chadwick



Mike Lodder



Mike Lodder

Registration and Submission

Submission Deadline
August 16, 2019

<https://blokzincir.bilgem.tubitak.gov.tr> <https://easychair.org/cfp/BILGEM-BW2019>

#BILGEM-BW2019 #blokzincircalistayi #blockchainworkshopTR

Questions?

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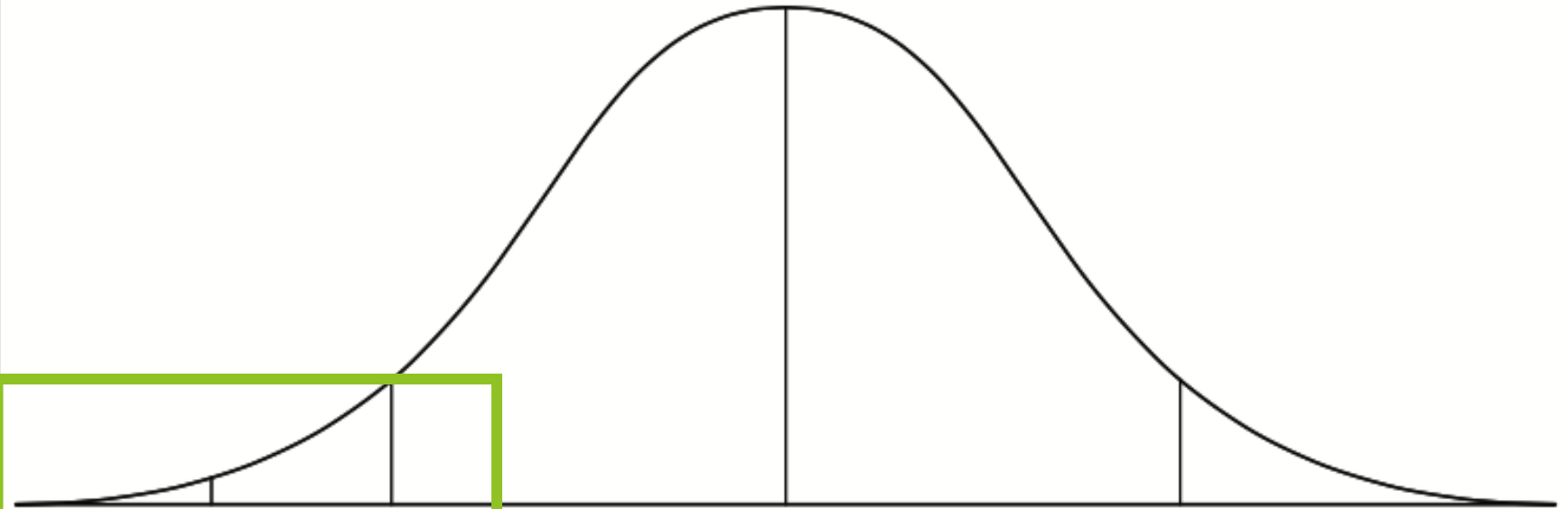
Backup Slides

Final Note

Early
Adopters
Marketplace

The Technology Adoption Curve

As captured by Everett Rogers in his book *Diffusion of Innovations*, people tend to adopt new technologies at varying rates. Their relative speed of adoption can be plotted as a normal distribution, with the primary differentiator being individuals' psychological disposition to new ideas.



Innovators

(2.5%) are risk takers who have the resources and desire to try new things, even if they fail

Early Adopters

(13.5%) are selective about which technologies they start using. They are considered the "one to check in with" for new information and reduce others' uncertainty about a new technology by adopting it.

Early Majority

(34%) take their time before adopting a new idea. They are willing to embrace a new technology as long as they understand how it fits with their lives.

Late Majority

(34%) adopt in reaction to peer pressure, emerging norms, or economic necessity. Most of the uncertainty around an idea must be resolved before they adopt.

Laggards

(16%) are traditional and make decisions based on past experience. They are often economically unable to take risks on new ideas.